Willsborough Recorder.

UNION, THE CONSTITUTION, AND THE LAWS—THE GUARDIANS OF OUR LIBERTY.

Vol. XX. THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1840. No. 1014.

"BLESSED ARE THEY THAT MOURN."

BY WILLIAM C. BRYANT.

O, dream not they are blest alone
Whose lives a peaceful tenor keep;
The power who pities man, has shown
A blessing for the eyes that weep.
The light of smiles shall fill again
The lids that overflow with tears;
And weary hours of wo and pain
Are promises of happier years.
There is a day of sunny rest
For every dark and troubled night;
And grief may hide an evening guest,
But joy will come with early light.
And thou who o'er thy friend's low bier,
Sheddest the bitter drops like rain,
Hope that a brighter, happier sphere,
Will give him to thy arms again.
Nor let the good man's trust depart,
Though life its common gifts deny,
Though with a pierc'd and broken heart,
And spurn'd of men, he goes to die.
For God has mark'd each sorrowing day,
And number'd every secret tear,
And heaven's long age of bliss shall pay
For all his children suffer here.

For the Recorder.

A WALK.

It is worthy of notice, how much may be gathered for our improvement, if only sincerity and grace prevail in conversation. Days may, however, be spent, and there be little learned that is useful, though our companions are knowing and accomplished. In what is called elegance of manners, the semblance, at least, of the beauty of goodness is considered to be essential; but this is assumed sometimes, and worn in a manner as if it were intended that nothing else should appear. And after the profitableness of even the semblance of virtue has been experienced in every social walk, it happens that the reality of good-heartedness shall be frequently slighted and forgot.

It is otherwise, however, with an incident which I lately met with in the course of my duties. I shall be allowed to describe something of the impression his conversation left on my mind. It was during a walk of no great length, that I conversed for the first time with William Jameson, (let this be the name which introduces him to my readers,) but I was led to reflect on the wisdom of sincerity, and to observe the great beauty of goodness in deportment. The figure of my friend is commanding, and his countenance, though not such an one as would be called beautiful, is fine and striking. This I observed, though his conversation was what chiefly interested and gratified me. In the elevated outline of his features, there is something noble, and they would have showed a certain gracefulness under a soldier's helmet of steel. But the mildness, too, which spread its beauty over his countenance, was equally plain to me, and there was dwelling on his lips in speaking, a something manful and delicate. To listen as I did, there was friendliness in the voice of my companion. If too high for melodiousness, that was more than relieved by the sympathy his tone gave utterance to. In his demeanor, firmness appeared, blended with sweetness; this being the consequence, as I thought, of goodness and discretion joined in one individual.

Jameson and myself are not of the same religious persuasion; that happiness is not ours. But the most free and ready kindness pervades his conversation. Without directly saying it, he so spoke as to make me feel we were in a fellowship that is sacred.

"The different persuasions," said he, "vary from one another in some things, but they appear mainly to strike for the same point. I always feel like joining with them, though I have my preferences." To this I assented, saying, that peace was one of the most desirable of graces, though there should be differences.

Jameson. Yes, and how high an estimate is put upon *peace* in the word of truth; *peace on earth*, was sung by angels at the Saviour's birth; and *the peace of God*, seems to have expressed the very highest wish an apostle could name for his brethren. I fear always that there is but too little of grace where there is quarreling and envy and strife, whatever people may pretend to.

One who feels a peace toward God, thought I, will be very likely to express the same towards men.

Jameson. The different churches have their different ways and forms; I am glad to join with them all, though I have a choice in the matter; but in the midst of our differences, the more there is of agreement, the more grace I think there is.

To this I could not wholly assent, but replied, that a perfect view of christianity in practice, would undoubtedly show entire unity.

Jameson. Certainly; and we should hear no more of divisions, and the bitter heats growing from them. What is exhibited under the name of zeal, is sometimes very contrary to peace. I am, therefore, persuaded that it is a work of the flesh, and from no divine principle of soul.

"Let there be no divisions; mark them which cause divisions among you," were words which came forcibly to my recollection.

Jameson. A very quiet, a peaceful deliberation, is necessary in religion. It appears to me that this work, more than any other, on account of its nature and greatness, requires all our abilities. Heed and attention hence become of the first consequence. The duties of religion, I am apt to believe, are frustrated, rather than furthered, by confusion and noise. The beginning of a state of godliness, and our true growth therein, must be in the opportunities of quiet reflection. But I know that the doctrine is unpopular.

Is it not a pleasing confirmation, I remarked, of the doctrine you hold, that it appears like a law in nature? We see the same peaceful beginnings, and the same gradual advance to maturity in the tree, the flower, the grain, and the leaf. In this way the work of God in the visible creation, may illustrate his work of grace in our hearts, and make the doctrine most reasonable.

Jameson. It does, in a manner very pleasing [illegible] to perceive it.

Forms had been mentioned; and christianity in one of its views, I said, was what must dwell and operate in the heart, and therefore forms and modes should not separate us, in truth could not do so. Forms were then useful, when they helped to unite us in one body.

Jameson. Yes, and for this reason, also, they are to be kept to in practice; they are like the fences which enclose the fields of corn and wheat. The good seed sown in our hearts must be defended, not trampled on, nor as it were in its first up-springings, be cropped, and fed upon by brutish destroyers. Evil must not come where this flourishes and ripens into a good harvest. It must be surrounded and kept by defences.

The opinion then is wrong, I answered, which supposes rules, and modes, and forms not to be things essential. They are first, as bonds to unite us in one; and next, they are as defences to protect us.

Jameson. Truly, and this reminds me how it has appeared, when I heard people speak of their ability to be as good christians out of the church, as they can be in it. They are then left without the needed defences and supports. It is like what you may have often seen, an apple tree standing by itself in an old field, or in a wood surrounded by other trees. It bears nothing; at least you seldom gather ripe fruit from it.

If the church be compared to a vineyard walled and cultivated, it was well likened to an orchard wherein every tree that is set, is planted and kept in order to fruitfulness.

Jameson. To be fruitful in goodness and the works of holiness, christians want all the aids they can get. A great, although happy design, is this in which we are engaged.

And it appears, I said, that our blessed Redeemer would have us esteem it a work as great, as it is necessary. He left such means of assistance to us;—his word to direct us, his sacraments to strengthen us, and his church to protect and keep us.

Jameson. And if some neglect these things, a right heart will make us lay hold of them, and be faithful in the use of them.

I reflected, that besides our own weakness, which needs to be greatly supported, God is the author of the means of grace; therefore he who despises them, despiseth not man, but God. Many a good reflection had indeed been raised in my mind. I felt thankful to Jameson for what his conversation had suggested. Our walk was now at an end, and so we were obliged to part. But as he pressed my hand, and with his affectionate serenity bade me adieu, I could not but earnestly hope we might be permitted to meet again, and converse of things pertaining to our mutual happiness. H.

For the Recorder.

The Counsels of the Nation.

In olden time, the people or commonwealth of Israel, "were wont to ask counsel of God;" and he had promised to "guide them by his counsel;" and when their counsellors, judges or rulers, more especially "sought unto him," then it went well with the people. "For the Lord giveth wisdom: out of his mouth cometh knowledge and understanding." Consequently, when they "acknowledged him in all their ways, he directed them in all their paths." "Them that honor me," saith the Lord, "I will honor." They shall "receive light from the Father of lights, from whom cometh every good and perfect gift." And "to whom should a people seek, but unto their God?" And their counsellors, senators, representatives, judges, rulers, if they would give wise counsel, judge uprightly, rule in the fear of God, and invariably promote, by all possible lawful means, the true welfare of the people, ie it not incumbent upon them, from their respective highly important stations, and their very great responsibility, to have continual recourse to the God that "ruleth in the armies of heaven, and among the inhabitants of the earth?" So did the fathers of this highly favored nation; so did "the father of his country." Let us look back to "the times which tried men's souls."

Testimony of Washington, and the Congress of 1776, in favor of the special [illegible] in these religious principles and practices, Washington stood not alone in the eventful period of our revolution. In the resolutions passed by Congress, appointing a national fast in 1776, is the following language: "It becomes the indispensable duty of these hitherto free and happy colonies, with true penitence of heart and the most reverent devotion, publicly to acknowlege the over-ruling providence of God. Congress, therefore, desirous to have the people of all ranks and degrees duly impressed with a solemn sense of God's superintending providence, and of their duty devoutly to rely, in all cases, in their lawful enterprises, on his aid and protection, do earnestly recommend that Friday the 17th day of May next, be observed by the said colonies as a day of humiliation, fasting and prayer." "This recommendation was cordially received—the throne of mercy was supplicated throughout the nation." So, also, during the period of the revolution; in all, eight days, in successive years, set apart and specially recommended by Congress, as appropriate seasons for "humiliation, fasting and prayer." They likewise *remembered* the divine mercies, and publicly acknowledged them in 1777, '78, '79, '80, '81, and '82. This was the spirit of the Congress of 1776. A legislative body, which for the amount and difficulty of their labors, the wisdom of their counsels, the success of their plans, and their avowed acknowledgment of God, have been unparalleled in the history of the world. And what a legacy they have left to their children—to their country! and what an example to the world! And if their "mantle" falls upon their successors, they will, most assuredly, follow in their steps; and so transmit, unimpaired, their unalienable birth right and pre-eminent national privileges, to the latest posterity.—"A consummation most devoutly to be wished;" and for which, therefore, every true patriot should most devoutly pray. A FRIEND.

Down.—The best down to advance the marriage of a young lady, is, when she has in her countenance mildness; in her speech wisdom; in her behaviour modesty; in her life virtue.

It is more to a man's honor that it should be asked, Why is he not honored? than, Why is he?

LETTER OF THE

Hon. William C. Rives,

(OF VIRGINIA,)

Concluded.

[illegible] us now see what are the public principles and opinions, the life and character, of General Harrison, the sole opposing candidate for the presidency, and if they do not present a better guarantee for the sole republican administration of the government. It has been the singular fortune of General Harrison to have been more misrepresented and consequently misunderstood, particularly in his native state, than any other distinguished citizen of our country. The reason of this is, doubtless, to be found in the circumstance that for the last ten or twelve years of his life, he has been withdrawn from the scenes of active political employment, and that, while his name was before the country, in the last presidential election, exposing him, of course, to much denunciation and misrepresentation from his political adversaries, the attention of the opposition party of the south was mainly directed to a distinguished citizen of their own section, so that there was no party interest felt at that time, in the south, in detecting and exposing the numerous and gross misrepresentations of which he was made the subject by an unscrupulous press. From this state of things, it has arisen, that in the south generally, and in Virginia particularly, the most unfounded charges have been widely propagated in regard to his public principles and conduct, and till lately without efficient contradiction and exposure.—thus imposing upon many good citizens, who will be now eager to repair the injustice they have done him. The most prominent of these charges, which is still wantonly repeated, is that General Harrison is an abolitionist. I have recently investigated with care, all the evidences of his principles and conduct on this, as well as other important public questions, and I am thoroughly convinced, that if there be one man, who has entitled himself to the gratitude of the south, beyond all others, by the noble and disinterested zeal he has at all times manifested, the sacrifices he has freely made, the single heartedness with which he has exposed himself to persecution and political proscription, in defence of the constitutional rights of the firesides, against all interference whether of fanaticism or political ambition, that man is William Henry Harrison, of Ohio.

You have doubtless read the speech made by him at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, in 1835, in which, in the face of a non slaveholding audience, he gallantly volunteered to defend the rights and interests of the south. Where can be found, even in the productions of any southern statesman, a more energetic and unsparing denunciation of the schemes of the abolitionists? He pronounces them to be "weak, presumptuous and unconstitutional"—"illegal, persecuting and dangerous!" and after depicting in glowing language the fatal consequences to which they must lead, he calls upon his audience with indignant earnestness, to "*frown* upon measures which are to produce results so much to be deprecated." He lays down in the broadest and most unequivocal terms, the fundamental principle that the subject of slavery is under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the states in which it exists, and that neither the general government nor the non-slave-holding states can interfere *in any way*, with the right of property in slaves," and at the same time denounces the schemes of the abolitionists as fraught with "horrors, upon which an incarnate devil only could look with approbation."

But even if the incidental and abstract suggestions above noticed in the Cheviot speech of Gen. Harrison were to be looked at disconnected from its context, however we might differ from him both as to its practicability and some of the principles involved, justice and candor would still require us to bear in mind that, but a few years ago, similar sentiments were freely expressed both by the press and public councils of Virginia, and that a plan for effecting the same object, almost identical with that thrown out by Gen. Harrison, was developed and earnestly advocated by Mr. Jefferson, in a letter addressed by him, during the last years of his life, to Mr. Sparks, which you will see in the 4th vol of his writings, page 378—391. But I again repeat, where is the man, whether of the south or of the north, who in the practical assertion of the rights of the south, and in energetic and decisive reprobation of the projects of the abolitionists, has gone farther than Gen. Harrison. A just people cannot forget the noble and self-sacrificing devotion with which he stood alone, out of all the *representatives* of the western non-slave-holding states, and in a little band of but two or three from the whole non-slave holding region of the Union, in steadily resisting, on behalf of the rights and interests of the south, the memorable Missouri restriction, and the kindred proposition made at the same period to restrict the introduction of slaves into the territory of Arkansas—a patriotic self devotion, by which he lost his seat in Congress, and incurred popular odium and proscription, for a season, in his own state. All this Gen Harrison did freely, from a sense of duty to the constitution of his country, and to the rights and interests of the southern states, at a time when he had nothing to ask at their hand. What was the course of the present Chief Magistrate, in whose behalf Gen. Harrison is now sought to be stigmatised as an abolitionist, under the same circumstances? He, then, as a member of the Senate of New York, voted in favor of instructions to the Senators and Representatives of that state, in Congress, to support the Missouri restriction, and a year or two afterwards, as a member of the Senate of the United States, voted in favor of the proposition to restrict the introduction of slaves into the territory of Florida. Well, therefore, might the south require of *him* some pledge of fidelity to their rights, when he became a candidate for their suffrages to elevate him to the station he now occupies. But what *further or higher pledge* can General Harrison have to give, than his *conduct* and *opinions, uniformly* sustained through every change of circumstances, and at every personal sacrifice, coupled with that just and republican definition of the true province of the Presidential veto, in his letter to Sherrod Williams, esq., in which he says "it is a conservative power intended only to be used to secure the constitution itself from violation, and to protect the rights of the minority and *the weaker members of the Union*"—a definition obviously framed, in its last clause particularly, with reference to that vital interest of the south, of which he has proved himself, through good and through evil report, the disinterested and patriotic champion.

Another denunciatory charge against Gen. Harrison, and alike destitute of foundation, which has been extensively propagated, is, that he was "a black-cockade Federalist and an advocate of the Alien and Sedition Laws," during the administration of the elder Mr. Adams. This charge has been most decisively met and refuted by Judge Burnet, a distinguished citizen, and lately one of the Senators in Congress, of the state of Ohio, who, from an intimate personal acquaintance with Gen. Harrison at the period alluded to, declares that "he was a firm, consistent, unyielding Republican of the Jefferson school, and warmly advocated the election of Mr. Jefferson against Mr. Adams." Gen. Harrison himself, in a debate in the Senate of the United States, in March, 1826, in replying to some observations of Mr. Randolph, imputing a similar charge, explicitly declared that, while in common with his constituents, the legislature of the North-western territory, whose delegate in Congress he then was, he approved the course of Mr. Adams's administration in the controversy with the French government, and had a great personal respect for Mr. Adams as an honest man and a patriot, "his opposition to the Alien and Sedition Laws was so well known in the territory, that a promise was extorted from him by his friends in the legislature that, as he had no vote in the proceedings of Congress, he would not unnecessarily compromise the local interests of his constituents by the expression of his political opinions." But whether Gen. Harrison has been or is a federalist, must depend on the character of his political principles, and not on the arbitrary classification of personal or party prejudice. Now, it so happens that we have an authentic and most lucid exposition of his political principles by himself, at a period of life, when they must have been fully matured and thoroughly settled, in an address to the voters of his district, before whom he was then a candidate for a seat in Congress, which was published in the Cincinnati Inquisitor, under date of the 17th September, 1822.

In that admirable address, he declares that he is "a Republican of the old Jeffersonian school," and derives his principles of constitutional interpretation "from the celebrated resolutions of the Virginia Legislature of '98 and '99"—that he, therefore, "denies to the general government the exercise of any power but what is expressly given to it by the constitution, or what is essentially necessary to carry the powers 'expressly given into effect'"—that "he believes the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional"—that "he believes in the tendency of a large public debt to sap the foundation of the constitution, by creating a moneyed aristocracy, whose views and interests must be in direct hostility to those of the mass of the people," and that he is therefore, "in favor of every practicable retrenchment in the expenditures of the government"—that "he believes in the right of the people to instruct their representatives, when elected"—and, finally, that he believes "upon the preservation of the union of the states depends the existence of our civil and religious liberties—that the true cement of this Union is the brotherly love and regard which the citizens of the several states possess for each other—and that, as the union was effected only by a spirit of mutual concession and forbearance, so only can it be preserved." A political creed more truly republican and patriotic than this, I think you will agree with me, has never been submitted to the American people; and as it was delivered to the world when the experience and reflection of a life then but little short of fifty years had impressed their seal upon his opinions, it must, in candour, be presumed to form the basis of his public policy and conduct.

But, it is said that Gen. Harrison has voted for a protective tariff, for internal improvements by the general government, and is in *favour* of a national bank. In regard to this last allegation, I think I shall be able to show you presently that it is wholly gratuitous. As to the others, what more has Gen. Harrison done than Mr. Van Buren? Mr. Van Buren voted for the worst of all the tariffs, the tariff of 1828, commonly called the bill of abominations. Very gross injustice has been done Gen. Harrison, by perverting a passage in an address delivered by him to an agricultural society in Ohio in 1831, so as to make the impression that he would not be willing to relax or abandon the tariff policy "till under its operation the grass was found to grow in the streets of Boston and Salem"—that this expression was quoted by Gen. Harrison from an agricultural address of Mr. James M. Garnett of our own state, who had argued that such was the actual effect of the tariff on the south, and Gen. Harrison, responding to the argument, declared if such were really its effect, then "he would instantly give his voice for its modification or entire repeal." The sentiments of Gen. Harrison are known to be those of distinguished liberality on this subject; for in his Cheviot speech he declares, with as much justness of thought as elegance of expression, "even in cases where the injurious operation of a measure of the general government is confined to a few, and it is beneficial to a large majority of the states, it would be evidence of as little foresight, as of moral rectitude in the latter to countenance the injury." On the subject of internal improvements, General Harrison, I apprehend, never gave so strong a vote in affirmation of the power of the general government, as Mr. Van Buren's vote for the erection of toll gates on the Cumberland road, according to his own admission, was; and if you look into the recent report of the Secretary of War, you will find that that officer, as the organ of the administration in this branch of the public policy, distinctly asserts the constitutional power of internal improvements in the federal government, "in regard to such works as are of general utility," while his statements and remarks show that appropriations for works even of a different character, have received the official approval and signature of the President. Gen. Harrison in his letter to Sherrod Williams, esq. declares his opinion that "no money should be taken from the Treasury of the United States to be expended on internal improvements, but for those which are strictly national," and inculcates with great force, the propriety of "forbearance and conciliation in regard to a power, the exercise of which, had produced, and would, doubtless, continue to produce, jealousies and dissension."

Let us now see what foundation there is for the assertion that Gen. Harrison is in favor of a National Bank. We have already seen that, in his address to the voters of the Cincinnati district in 1822, he expressly declared that "he believed the charter given to the Bank of the United States was unconstitutional." In his letter to Mr. Sherrod Williams, in answer to the query, "whether, if elected President, he would sign a bill with proper modifications and restrictions, for chartering a Bank of the United States," he replies in the following very specific and guarded terms—"I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interests in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially

suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried to ascertain whether the financial operations of the government cannot be as well carried on without the aid of a National Bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give to the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce." It is to be remarked that Gen. Harrison here speaks, not of what he would recommend, or is personally in favor of, but what he would do, in the event of a bill for chartering a Bank, under proper modifications and restrictions, being passed by Congress and presented to him for his signature; and even in that case he says *he* would sign it only under the special contingencies he enumerates, to wit, *but it had been clearly ascertained by experience to be necessary for carrying on the financial operations of the government, and that there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor,*" and, he adds emphatically, that unless it should be shown "to be necessary for conducting the financial operations of the government, he does not think one can be constitutionally chartered." Connecting what Gen. Harrison here says with the declaration in his address to the voters of his district in 1822, it is evident that his own leanings are decidedly against a national bank. While this is Gen. Harrison's position on the question of a national bank, Mr. Van Buren is, we know, actively exerting all the influence of his high office to force upon the country a great government bank, (under the disguise of his sub-treasury scheme,) controlled entirely by executive agency, and thus effecting, in the hands of the President, that union of the moneyed and political power of the government, which has ever been held fatal to the liberties of a free people.

This question of *executive power* is, after all, the great and paramount question of the day, threatening, as it does, the existence of that civil and political freedom on which all our institutions repose. We have seen what a rapid and alarming developement, by means of party discipline, the abuse of official patronage, and the new and extraordinary pretensions put forth by the President and his friends, this power has recently attained; till the government has been warped into a practical monarchy of the worst sort, in which all power is centered in one man, to be used, not for the good of the people, but for the exclusive benefit of a party. To "correct this procedure," —to "restrain executive power" within its legitimate bounds,—to bring back the "administration to republican forms and principles,"—and to protect the "purity and independence of the legislative department," should now be the object of every republican patriot, as it was that which, Mr. Jefferson tells us, (4th vol. of his writings, p. 450,) first aroused and united the republicans of '98 and '99. To enable you the better to judge of the principles and opinions of Gen. Harrison on this great question of executive power, in contrast with the doctrines and practices of the present administration, I will extract from his letter to the Hon. Harmer Denny, written four years ago, certain cardinal principles which he lays down "as proper to be observed by any executive sincerely desirous of restoring the government to its original simplicity and republicanism," and then exhibit in immediate juxta-position to them the correlative principles fairly deducible from the practice or express declarations of the President or his friends.

Doctrines of Gen. Harrison laid down in his letter to Harmer Denny, esq.	*Doctrines or practice of Mr. Van Buren and his friends.*
1st. The Executive should disclaim all control over the public moneys, except under strict and precise limitation of law.	1st. The Executive should have the custody and control of the public moneys, and be at liberty, moreover, to employ banks at its *discretion* without limitation of law. See sub treasury scheme and President's message to Congress in December 1838.
2d. He should never attempt to influence elections, nor suffer the federal officers to take any part in them farther than to give their own votes.	2d. It is the right and duty of Executive office holders to intermeddle with elections. See Mr. Wall's report, countenanced by the Executive.
3d. The exercise of the veto power should be limited to cases of *unconstitutionality*, encroachment on the rights of the states and individuals, or cases involving deep interests, where there may appear to have been inadvertence or precipitation in the action of Congress.	3d. The veto power may be exercised by the President, being a "component part of the legislative power," for mere difference of opinion as to the expediency of the measure. See the President's last message, and interpretation of it in the Richmond Enquirer.
4th. Removals from office should not be arbitrary, but for cause to be stated to the Senate, if requested, at the time of a nominating the successor.	4th. Public officers, however capable and faithful, may be removed and others, however faithless and incompetent, may be retained, at the *mere will* of the President, as may best serve the interests of the party. See correspondence of the Secretary of the Treasury, and practice of the President.
5th. The President should never suffer the influence of his office to be used for purposes of a purely party character.	5th. "To the victor belong the spoils of victory." See motto of Gov Marcy illustrated in the practice of the Administration.
6th. That the Executive department should not be made the source of *legislation*, but that the whole business of making laws for the people should be left to the free and independent action of the legislature.	6th. The Executive practically is the source of all legislation under the new system of party discipline, which requires every member of the party to support the recommendations of the President, right or wrong. See modern practice of party discipline.

All the above Republican maxims are laid down in the letter of Gen. Harrison to H. Denny, esq.

After running over this parallel of the principles and doctrines of the two candidates for the Presidency in regard to the fundamental question of the powers and duties of the Executive department, no one can hesitate as to which of the two is the republican candidate. But it may be asked what guarantee has Gen. Harrison to offer that he would faithfully carry out the principles which he has so properly laid down as the guides and landmarks of a republican administration? Besides a character unstained by treachery in private or public life, he offers a security of no small importance in the formal and public declaration that, if elected, he would under no circumstances whatever, allow himself to be a candidate for re election. Coming into office with this express renunciation of all future personal aspirations, he could have but one motive to actuate him in the discharge of his high duties—a patriotic devotion to the interests and happiness of his country, and a noble ambition to identify his name with the permanence of her free republican institutions. The example which Gen. Harrison has thus set, in contributing to introduce a principle to which our wisest statesmen have attached the highest importance, constitutes of itself a strong claim to the support of a republican people. It is known that Mr. Jefferson at the formation of the constitution, pronounced the re eligibility of the President to be his capital, and possibly at some future day its fatal defect. How impressively have passing events added their testimony to the sagacity and wisdom of his foresight! The first term of a presidency has now come to be almost wholly devoted to securing the re election of the incumbent by party combinations and arrangement, by the surveillance and direction of popular elections, by turning patronage to the best account, for its possessor, and by all the other resources of party tactics, (even to the unseemly participation of the Chief Magistrate himself in the canvass,) to the great neglect and prejudice of the national interests. He who by placing himself on the principle of self-imposed ineligibility after a *single term* of service in the presidential office, shall contribute to make it henceforward a part of the political usages and common law of the country, will have closed up one of the most copious sources of existing abuses, and have earned for himself a lasting title to the respect and gratitude of his countrymen.

Regarding Gen. Harrison, for the reasons I have mentioned, as the true republican candidate for the presidency of the two now presented to the choice of the country, I shall unhesitatingly give him my support. I shall do so with the more cheerfulness, as I honestly believe, in doing thereby, as I honestly believe, those great republican principles which I have ever considered to be inseparably united with the happiness of my country, I shall assist to confer its highest meed on an eminent citizen who has rendered it the most signal and important services at a time, when to *serve* meant something far other than merely to receive the emoluments of office—on one who, having successively enjoyed the confidence of Washington, Jefferson and Madison, would be naturally prompted to emulate their high example—who, in all the various and delicate trusts he has held, has ever shown that he preferred his country to himself, and has retired from them all, amid the numerous and alluring temptations they presented to private gain, with clean hands and unsuspected honor, neither guilty of infidelity himself nor winking at it in others—and who now, in the honorable retirement of private life, combining the ennobling pursuits of the agriculturist, the scholar, and the patriot-citizen, is emphatically one of the people, knowing how to appreciate their interests, as well as maintain and defend their rights. I cannot doubt that the principles we have held in common will have brought us to a common conclusion; but whether this should be the case or not, you will, I am sure, do me the justice to believe, that in forming the judgment I have done, upon the most deliberate and careful reflection, I have been actuated by no personal feeling, by no party views, but by a sincere and anxious wish for the liberty, happiness and honor of my country.

I am, very respectfully and truly, your friend, W. C. RIVES,

To ——— ———, Esq.

From the National Intelligencer.

THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

Such is, we know, the infatuation with which some men hug the trammels of party, that they will follow its fortunes so nearly to the verge of ruin that nothing but the last step in the catastrophe seems capable of bringing them to reflect upon their dangerous predicament.

Never did this observation apply with more force than to the supporters of the last and the present administrations; for they have stood by the unwise measures of their leaders with unyielding firmness, until ruin has crushed its thousands, and they find themselves involved in the universal desolation. By dint of mere suffering, some among them have been brought to pause, and they begin to reason with themselves and with one another. The lamentations over the dead and the wailing of the wounded on a bloody battle-field, are not more affecting than the cries of the ruined and the broken hearted now heard through the whole length and breadth of our country. While we deplore a state of things which we have done every thing in our power to prevent, it is a subject of gratification to perceive that it has at length roused, in the less bigotted adherents of their party, a spirit of inquiry into the causes and the authors of so much evil.

We ask once more, of such of these as are in a condition to hear reason to go with us back to the recollection of better days, and trace our history up to the present time, that we may discover what have been the causes, and who the authors, of all this mischief.

For the first forty years of our national existence, the government was administered by profound statesmen and devoted and disinterested patriots. During that period, a country so prosperous and happy as our own, one that moved on with so successful a developement of its vast resources, the world has never seen. No cloud darkened our horizon for more than a brief period of time, and then from causes that no foresight could avoid, and of a nature to which every people must be subject, however wisely its government may be administered.

The blessings of prosperity and happiness were vouchsafed to us through all this space of time, until the people in an evil hour, with hearts overflowing with gratitude to the founders of our institutions, were cajoled into the belief that they would find in Gen. Jackson "a second Washington," and placed him at the head of the government, without his possessing a single qualification for its *safe* administration.

Had Gen. Jackson been wisely distrustful of his own capacity, he would have found in the example of his illustrious predecessors the chart of safety. He had but to throw himself on the wave that was carrying the whole country on to its proud and enviable destiny, and all would have been well. But the infirmities of his character prevailed over the dictates of reason. With daring courage, indeed, but yet with presumption which ignorance alone could excuse, he approached the most delicate and vital principles in the science of government, and determined to *reform* them, though the wisdom of nations had declared them good, and the experience of ages had pronounced them settled. He took hold of the currency and the finances of the country, and, in the absence of both information and experience on the subject, resolved to change them from their settled foundations. And this purpose he accomplished, in violation of the sanctity of the constitution, and in disregard of law. Without a faltering step he pursued his determination, which has been of so much mischief the prolific source. The warning of wise counsel, the remonstrances of friends, and the predictions of evil, only made his resolves the more inflexible, and his means of accomplishing them the more desperate.

Thus was laid the foundation of all the evils which the present Chief Magistrate, by "following in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor," has consummated the work of mischief and ruin.

From the beginning of Gen. Jackson's crusade against the currency, the finances, and the institutions upon which their successful management essentially depended, must be dated the downfall of our national prosperity and happiness. And, if the wit of mankind had been taxed to work out a scheme of the quickest and most successful ruin, none could have been devised more fatal and efficient than that whose success Gen. Jackson's flatterers made him believe was to crown his fame with unfading glory. We have but to cast our eyes over our continent, and we behold in all directions the sad memorials of a desperate and fatal mal-administration of public affairs. Our commerce, that once floated on every sea, has dwindled down to a mere remnant. Our manufactures, that erewhile were enlivened with the busy movements of industry and profit, are lingering out an unprofitable existence. Our agriculture, that, until lately, was rewarded with a rich return, seeks in vain for a market. Our internal improvements, that recently stretched out their thousand arms to embrace the Union in one bond of fellowship and intercourse, are abandoned, and many millions of the cost are already lost to the country in consequence. The stream of capital that was flowing in from its capacious reservoir in the old world to seek employment in the enterprise of the new, is wholly cut off. Our credit, that once stood with proud respect in all the marts of the world, is now dishonored. Our enterprise, that was wont to explore every avenue for profit, is stricken down in hopeless despair. Labor, that brought its return of happiness and comfort to tens of thousands of families, now wanders about in rags begging for employment. The exchanges of our country, which, ten years ago, stood at less than one per cent. between the extremes of the Union, are now ranging, between places only a hundred or two miles apart, at from six and seven to fifteen and twenty per cent. In fine a national paralysis, ruined fortunes, gloom, suffering, and a bankrupt treasury, are the prints of Gen. Jackson's footsteps, in which Mr. Van Buren has faithfully followed.

Such are the consequences of casting away the valuable lights of experience, substituting for them the crudities of ignorance, and experimenting upon the life-blood of a nation's prosperity. When this fatal purpose was first disclosed, under the administration of General Jackson, the wisdom of our country pronounced it a heresy, and predicted the consequences. These predictions have been verified to the letter. So unerring was their reach into the future, that the spirit of ancient propheecy never foretold events with more certainty. Against the rash and reckless course of the Executive the warning voice of our real statesmen was raised with earnest entreaty. Their protestations against it were loud and long, and their resistance to it was of a boldness proportioned to the magnitude of the evils which they apprehended. But unhappily the persons who conceived the mischief held the reins of government, and they have driven headlong over the ramparts of the law and the prostrate interests of the country.

Nor have things yet reached their worst, unless the people interpose. The tendency of things is yet downward. The same stern resolve that has broken down the prosperity of the country, is now at work to crush with it the spirit that dares to complain. Success in this last effort is all that is wanting to perpetuate the reign of tyranny and oppression, under which the country has already groaned too long.

Surely, if there be any truth in the picture which we have sketched of the present state of our country—and that there is, we presume no one will deny—and if the state of things be, as it undeniably is, the fruit of mal-administration of public affairs, still wilfully persisted in; what reasonable or thinking man but must be satisfied of the necessity of a change of administration, to produce a change in the face of public affairs?

Setting aside all questions of personal preference, or party pride or predilection, is it likely, we ask, that a dogged perseverance in a foolish and ruinous policy will lead to a wise and prosperous end? Is it not the known determination of the now dominant power in the government to persevere in its present policy? Is there, then, any earthly mode of bringing back the country to its former sound and happy condition, than, by a concert of all men who see and acknowledge these truths, to effect such a reform in the administration of the government as will give it a new direction?

These are questions which are put to our readers, and which we trust that those who yet doubt will think upon, and each one answer for and to himself.

From the Fayetteville Observer.

"*Conspiracy Exposed*,"—*A Mare's Nest*.—There is a laughable humbug in the last Standard, under the above title. It seems that a Mr. S. Dewitt Bloodgood of Albany, N. Y., wrote a letter to a western editor in October last, in which he urges the nomination of Harrison, as the only man in the Whig ranks who could probably be elected. He also referred to an anonymous circular, signed by "a friend to Clay, but a greater friend to the cause," in which that writer urges union and concert among the Whigs, and that Clay be dropped and Harrison nominated. He says truly, that Clay's long political life has engendered opposition, that he would be opposed by old party antagonists, old Jackson men, abolitionists, anti-masons, Irishmen, anti-bank men, western squatters, and states rights men, (a formidable array truly) The writer concludes, that with all these interests, with which he had at one time or other come in conflict, opposed to him, he could not be elected. He says that Harrison is the only man whose popularity can carry him through, and urges the Whigs to unite upon him.

And out of these scanty materials, the Tories have manufactured an awful conspiracy against the South! If the corpulent editor of the Standard should ever attempt to cut a pair of inexpressibles out of a pattern as proportionably scant, he will be sure to find himself "too big for his breeches."

But moreover, the Illinois paper from which the Standard copies this awful conspiracy, this "Maria Monk disclosure," says—

"At this very moment, a *secret* and dangerous organization is going on in every neighborhood of this state; and, it is said, in every state in the Union. In every precinct, poll books are *secretly* kept by a *secret* committee, appointed by a *secret* central committee, living at Springfield. In these poll books every voter's name is taken down, and his vote recorded some nine months before the election. But this *secret* organization is of a piece with that which made Harrison the candidate for the presidency."

This is an awful business! A *secret* organization; poll books *secretly* kept, by a *secret* committee, appointed by a *secret* committee. And all these *secrets* perfectly well known to a Tory Editor! "Every voter's name is taken down, and his *vote recorded nine months before the election!!!*" We would particularly call the attention of the editor of the North Carolinian to this alarming *fact*, and ask his deliberate opinion whether it is not an unconstitutional act to record a man's vote nine months before the election; and also whether he don't think that a man is a "bond slave to the banks" whose name is thus recorded? We think it very certain, that in an argument of not more than two columns length, he could establish both these points, entirely to his *own* satisfaction.

From the Charleston Courier.

GEN. HARRISON.

We cheerfully give place to the remarks of our correspondent, "A Subscriber"; and he would have been just as welcome with any other title or any other name. It has been rendered manifest, we trust, by our course, hitherto, that we are not among those who, merely because we favor another candidate for the Presidency, would vilify Gen. Harrison, misrepresent his views, or rob him of the laurels he earned so well, by his skill and prowess in the wars of our republic, both against the ruthless savage and the haughty Briton, or the civic wreath to which he has so well entitled himself by his eminent services in the civil line. We declare, in all sincerity of heart, that it affords us pleasure to do justice to Gen. H., or to any other distinguished man to whom we may be politically opposed. It is with gratified, and not with reluctant feeling, therefore, that we open our columns to the vindication of that tried and veteran patriot against any charge affecting his fame, and especially against the foul charge of abolitionism, of which ever since our knowledge of his Vincennes' speech, we have believed him, and still believe him, to be as innocent as we are. No one is more ready than we, to extol the conduct of Gen. H., in Congress, on the Missouri question, when his sense of duty to the Constitution, the Union and the South, induced him boldly and fearlessly to oppose the infamous Missouri restriction, against the sentiments of his constituents of the Cincinnati (Ohio) District, and at the hazard of political martyrdom, which was, in fact, subsequently inflicted upon him for his course on that memorable occasion and perilous crisis. So, too, although we cannot but condemn, and still do condemn the doctrines and spirit of an oft cited extract, from his Cheviot speech of 1833, in which he expressed himself in favor of appropriating the whole surplus national revenue, *with the assent of the slave holding states*, to the united purposes of emancipation and colonization *in inseparable connexion*, and broached the dangerous heresy that such a measure, if assented to by the slave-holding states, would be within the constitutional competency of Congress, without an amendment of the Constitution—which is equivalent to giving Congress constitutional and therefore full power over the abolition of slavery—the qualification proposed by him being one, not of right, but of expediency merely; yet we have always admitted and proclaimed that the extract in question, was an isolated one—found in the midst of an address, replete with sound doctrine on the question of Slavery, and its constitutional inviolability in the several states, save by their own voluntary action; and when we read his Vincennes speech, of 1835, reiterating those sound doctrines, lashing the abolitionists with merited severity, for their fanaticism, folly, and infidelity to their constitutional duty, and taking the high ground that the *discussion* of the abolition of slavery, in a non-slave-holding state, was an abuse and violation of the constitutional privileges of speech and the press—we at once admitted and announced, that the anomalous passage in the Cheviot speech, the particle of chaff in the bushel of wheat, was amply atoned for—and that it would thenceforth be unfair and unjust to attempt to identify Gen. Harrison, with abolition, or the abolitionists, especially as those vile wretches had then just vilified, and repudiated him, through the Emancipator, their leading organ, and the anti-slavery Almanac, one of their insidious publications, to abuse and excite the public mind of the North, against the rights, institutions and interests of the South. With unfeigned delight then, not because we have at all abated our political opposition to Gen. H. for the Presidency, but because we love to do justice, and take sincere pleasure in arraying the distinguished men of the Union in favor of the constitutional rights of our own loved and cherished South, do we this day, in the communication of our correspondent, give place to an extract of a letter from Gen. Harrison, *dated, a few days since*, and addressed to a distinguished member of Congress from this state, *(and which we know to be genuine.)* record his full and unqualified indorsement of his Vincennes' Speech. We said, a short time ago, in one of our editorial articles, that but a line was needed, from Gen. H., to clear his skirts, so utterly and thoroughly from abolitionism, as to disarm even his bitterest foes of that weapon against him, and to render them ashamed to wield it any longer. *That line has now been given*; and Gen. Harrison stands before the republic "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" from the diabolical genius of northern abolitionism. We *proclaim* it, as we promised, and sound it trumpet-tongued, that echo may take it up, and send it, from hill top to hill top, with loud and joyous peals, in triumph through the land. We, at least, rejoice to be assured that whether our own favorite candidate, Mr. Van Buren, or his opponent Gen. Harrison shall succeed, overwhelming discomfiture and defeat—that isolation of them for the scorn and indignation of the republic which the gallant and generous Henry Clay delared should be their merited doom—awaits them; and the rights of the South will stand uninjured, unimpaired and in panoply of safety, under the sacred banner of the constitution.

The following is the letter of Gen Harrison referred to above:

"I saw some time since an article from the Charleston Courier, stating that my Vincennes' speech contained all that the South had a right to expect on the abolition question. In a subsequent article, however, the editor says that I had concealed my sentiments on the subject, after I had been brought out as a candidate for the Presidency. In this the editor greatly errs. The speech was delivered at Vincennes, in June 1835. At that time my name was upon every anti-administration paper in Indiana, as the opposition candidate, and upon most of those in Ohio, and I had been nominated, in a very considerable number of public meetings, many months before. My first nomination at Harrisburg, Pa. took place in the fall of 1834. I enclose you an Albany paper of Feb. 7, 1835, to show how extensively I was then regarded as a candidate for the Presidency."

"Calling off the Dogs."—The New York Evening Post, the abolition Tory organ of that city, in a late article, remonstrates with its fellow-laborers against persisting in the vile attacks on Gen. Harrison, with which they have teemed. The Post has sense enough to see that the constant repetition of oft-refuted slanders against the old General, is the surest way to aid the Whigs in electing him. The Standard and two Carolinians had not the wit to see this, but they will find it out to their cost. *Fayett. Obs.*

A Dilemma.—The Van Burenites, who have been making such an outcry against Gen. Harrison about his idea of appropriating the Surplus Revenue to the purpose of purchasing and colonizing slaves, are brought up all standing by the astounding discovery, that Mr. Jefferson is the original author of the proposition. According to their new code of ethics, whathever the great Apostle of Democracy did or said, is orthodox; and they are reduced to this dilemma, either that they must acquit Gen. Harrison, or impute political heresy to their great teacher and leader! *Register.*

The Providence Journal says that a plan is maturing to give the Whig party a new name on the fourth of March, 1840. It is then to be called the "Administration party."

FOREIGN.

The arrival of the British Queen, brings London dates to the 1st of March.

Cotton had declined a farthing, and was not of rapid sale.

The river Vistula has found a shorter course to the sea than its old route by way of Dunizie, thereby shortening its course about 10 English miles. The new opening is about 2,000 feet wide, and bids fair to become the main channel; in which case, the city of Dantzic will be quite out of position.

Petitions continue to be poured into parliament relating to the repeal of the corn laws. They speak of those laws in the severest terms of condemnation.

The marriage of the Duc de Nemours was arranged with the sister of Prince Albert, but all is consternation and confusion at the Tuilleries, since the rejection of the election bill. The members have resigned, and there is now no ministry at all in France.

France.—The Cabinet of the French King has been dissolved in consequence of the opposition which ministers have met with in attempting to carry the bill for the donation of the Duke of Nemours through the Chamber of Deputies. There were two hundred and twenty members voted in the opposition. This has created a great excitement in France. Several efforts had been made to form a new cabinet, but down to the evening of Thursday, the 27th of February, nothing had been accomplished.

M. Thiers had an interview of three hours duration with the King of the French, on Wednesday, the 26th of February, and took time to make up his mind as to whether he should undertake the construction of an administration.

The Belgian Giant.—Among the passengers of the British Queen, is a Bihin, the famous giant of Belgium, who is eight feet six inches high, with a body in proportion. He has gained great notoriety in Europe, by his astonishing feats of strength. He has been engaged by the manager of the Bowery Theatre of New York, to perform parts in several dramas in which physical qualities are advantageously exhibited.

The British Quarrel with the Chinese.—The following forcible and just remarks on this subject are from the New York American.

Great Britain makes no scruple, on her part, of dealing very summarily with smugglers—confiscating their goods when caught, and imprisoning their persons, and that without reference to the flag under which they may be sailing. The trade, in opium, of the British, was no more than a smuggling trade, and the Chinese have dealt with those engaged in it more leniently than the British in like circumstances would deal with Chinese or American or French smugglers of tobacco, or other product—prohibited or subject to heavy duty.

Then, again, the conduct of Captain Elliot, in his frigate, firing upon the multitudinous Chinese junks that attempted to impede his departure from the dominions of their master, and destroying several hundred lives, strikes us as little better than a wanton massacre.

The resistance that could have been offered by these vessels, as the result proved, was not worth a moment's consideration; and to display towards them, therefore, an ! at such a shocking sacrifice of life, the vast superiority of an English war ship, was most unjustifiable.

The interruption or loss of so valuable a trade as that with China, is indeed a serious matter to Great Britain; but the acts of her subjects brought about the result. They persisted, in defiance of laws and edicts, and by means of corruption lavished upon the Chinese subordinates, in carrying on an illicit traffic—until national patience or national pride could brook no longer the open contravention of the laws of the country. Then, when force was applied to cut up, what edicts and ordinances could not check, we hear from the original wrong-doers the complaint of oppression and wrong.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, March 26.

We are gratified to learn, that delegates have been appointed by the Whigs of Granville and Person, to meet the delegates from Orange, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Elector for this district. We learn also that the patriotic delegates from Granville, with a zeal worthy of the great cause in which they are engaged, repaired to Roxborough on Tuesday of last week, (it being the court week of that county,) in expectation of meeting the delegates from Orange and Person; but upon hearing that Saturday the 25th of April was proposed in the other counties, they cheerfully acquiesced and will no doubt be punctually at Red Mountain on the day last mentioned.

The Standard says, that at Chatham court Mr. Morehead was forced to acknowledge that he has been, and still is, in favor of a Bank of the United States, but that he should not go for one "until such an institution was demanded by the people;" this he thought "the distresses of the country would soon force them to, and the sooner the better." And from these premises the Standard, with the instinct for which it is famous, comes to the very *wise* conclusion that Mr. Morehead has "adopted the Federal doctrine, that *the people must be brought by suffering to submission, and the sooner the better!*"

Will the Standard be so good as to inform its readers, under whose management the country has been brought to this state of *suffering?* Certainly not by the Whigs. They did all they could to prevent it, and faithfully warned the country of the evil consequences which would flow from the reckless course of the administration. But the "experimenters" were determined and headstrong, and by a series of unwise and ill-concerted measures, the people have been brought to a degree of "*suffering*" unprecedented in the history of the country; but, we trust, they have not yet been reduced to "*submission.*" The people know that they were once prosperous and happy; they have not been visited by "war, pestilence, nor famine;" why, then, all this *suffering?* This is a question which many are beginning to ask; the solution of it will open the eyes of many that have been long blind; and we say with Mr. Morehead, "the sooner the better."

"*Whig Accuracy.*"—Under this head the Standard expresses its astonishment "that gentlemen who are candidates for offices of high trust and responsibility, do not inform themselves upon matters which they intend to talk about before the people;" and then produces a letter from H. D. Gilpin, of New York, with the intent to prove that a certain charge made by Mr. Morehead, in the speech which he delivered in this place on Tuesday of court week, was "entirely groundless."

And what was the charge? Samuel Swartwout, collector of the port of New York, was known to be a defaulter for more than a million of dollars; he remained in the country many months after he relinquished the office, and no effort was made to force him to a settlement; he was suffered to proceed to Europe, where he now resides in princely splendor, and not the smallest intimation has yet been given of any intention to pursue him, though an officer of the government might reach him in eighteen days. This, Mr. Morehead seemed to think, was not exactly "treading in the footsteps," and the energy of the old General was brought to recollection by the forcible expression, "By the Eternal, I will have him, if he is in heaven or on earth!" This is the charge made by Mr. Morehead, to which the Standard refers.

And what does Mr. Gilpin's letter prove? Why, instead of proving Mr. Morehead's charge to be "entirely groundless," it substantiates every word of it. The letter is dated "New York, November 13, 1838," and says, "*Yesterday* I received a duly certified transcript of the account of Mr. Swartwout, showing a balance due from him of $1,374,119 65." This was *after* Mr. Swartwout had gone to Europe; for the letter says, "the *return* of Mr. Swartwout by the steam-ship is still looked for." So, it seems, instead of *pursuing* Mr. Swartwout, they were patiently waiting his *return!* And what did Mr. Gilpin do? Why, he "forthwith issued a distress warrant," and after levying upon all the scraps of property he could find, thought it one "among the most remarkable circumstances of the case, that so little should, apparently, remain, out of such a vast amount of money." The letter concludes with this very consoling reflection: "I feel satisfied that we shall be able to trace out the whole proceedings, so as to show exactly the times, amounts, and modes, in which the various sums of money were respectively taken!" So, instead of trying to recover the horse, they were very sagely racking their brains to discover how he was taken out of the stable!

All the blustering of the Standard only tends to show that, in this instance at least, "Whig accuracy" rests upon much better foundation than "Standard logic."

Twenty-Sixth Congress.

FIRST SESSION.

IN SENATE.

Wednesday, March 11.

Resolutions from the state of Georgia were presented by Mr. Lumpkin, concerning some difficulties with the state of Maine relative to certain fugitives from justice. Mr. Lumpkin explained at length the particulars of the case, and concluded with moving that the resolutions and certain documents accompanying them, should be referred to the committee on the judiciary. After some discussion the papers were so referred.

Mr. Knight, of Rhode Island, offered a resolution instructing the finance committee to inquire into the expediency of so modifying the compromise act as to give adequate protection to the umbrella and parasol manufacturers. Mr. Knight took occasion to make some remarks on the proposition of Mr. Calhoun, and referred to the operations and consequences of the tariff, contained in that Senator's speech on the state debts. After some remarks from Mr. Calhoun in reply, the resolution was laid aside; and the remainder of the session was occupied with private and local measures.

Thursday, March 12.

The bill to provide for paying the damages sustained by individuals in the wars with Indian tribes since 1830, was discussed at considerable length, and then passed over with a view to have printed the various amendments that were offered to it.

Friday, March 13.

Mr. Calhoun delivered his views at large on the propositions contained in resolutions offered by him on the 4th inst. respecting state jurisdiction over vessels on the high seas. Mr. Grundy also offered some remarks, and the resolutions were then referred to the committee on foreign relations.

The senate was farther occupied in the consideration of private and local bills; and then adjourned to Monday.

Monday, March 16

The resolution for the adjournment of both houses on the 18th of May, was taken up, debated, and further postponed two weeks.

Mr. Benton introduced a bill for the reduction of drawbacks on refined segars and rum, and the reduction of fishing bounties; which was twice read, and referred to the committee on finance.

Tuesday, March 17.

The bill to provide for the payment of damages sustained by individuals by wars with Indian tribes since 1830, was discussed in committe of the whole, and after being amended, the further discussion was postponed in order that the bill might be printed as amended.

The bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the states of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, was taken up, and an amendment offered by Mr. Norvell was ordered to be printed.

The bill the more effectually to secure the public money in the hands of officers and agents of the government, and to punish public defaulters, was also taken up, and, after several amendments, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

Wednesday, March 18.

After the presentation of a few memorials, and the discussion of a private bill for the relief of Lemuel White, the Senate went into executive session, and remained therein until the usual hour for adjournment.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, March 11.

The morning hour was consumed in considering the resolution from the committee of elections, providing for the printing of the journal and certain other documents enumerated.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day.

The first in order was the bill from the Senate, for the improvement in the Red River raft. The bill was read, and referred to the committee of ways and means, with instructions.

The sub-treasury bill, from the Senate, was taken up, read the first and second time, and referred to the committee of ways and means, and ordered to be printed.

Several other bills were also read a first and second time, and appropriately referred.

Thursday, March 12

The discussion upon the resolution relative to the printing of the documents connected with the New Jersey election, consumed the morning hour. During some parts of the discussion, much disorder and excitement existed throughout the hall.

The treasury note bill was then taken up, and Mr. Jones addressed the house at length in support of it.

Mr. Cushing, of Massachusetts, then took the floor, and went at large into an argumentative speech in reply to Mr. Jones, and with a view to show, first, how this necessity for immediate aid to the Treasury had been occasioned; secondly, on whom the responsibility lay of the great deficit in our resources; and, thirdly, what was the proper remedy. He traced the cause to the expenditures of the past and present Administrations; repelled the charge that these had been caused by the Opposition members in Congress; and then went on to show in what respects a direct loan was a preferable measure to the issue of Treasury notes, which was a forced loan under another name.

He had not concluded when he yielded to a motion for adjournment.

Friday, March 13.

The resolution relative to the printing of the New Jersey documents, being again under consideration, Mr. Jenifer continued his speech.

The morning hour having expired, the house went into committee of the whole and entered on the discussion of a bill for the relief of Bailey and Deford, and the bill for the relief of Thomas Fillebrown, jr. but finally were obliged to rise for want of a quorum, and the house adjourned.

Saturday, March 14.

The resolution relative to the printing of the New Jersey documents again coming up as the unfinished business of the morning, Mr. Jenifer continued his remarks.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day, and several bills from the Senate on the Speaker's table were read twice and appropriately committed.

Monday, March 16.

Messrs. Dickerson, Ryall, Cooper and Kille, the non-commissioned claimants from the state of New Jersey, presented themselves, were qualified and took their seats.

The motion of Mr. Casey to instruct the committee of ways and means to report a bill for the continuation of the Cumberland road, was negatived—yeas 88, nays 105.

The remainder of the day was consumed in the presentation and reference of petitions, memorials, &c.

Tuesday, March 17.

The resolution relative to the printing of the New Jersey documents again coming up. Mr. Jenifer concluded his remarks; and Mr. Brown, of Ten. (a member of the committee of elections,) proceeded to address the house in vindication of the majority of the committee, but in a short time was interrupted by the expiration of the hour.

The house then proceeded to the orders of the day, and the treasury note bill was taken up. Mr. Cushing continued his remarks until past three o'clock, when Mr. King obtained the floor, and the house adjourned.

Wednesday, March 18.

Mr. Vroom, another member from New Jersey, appeared, was qualified, and took his seat.

Mr. Tillinghast offered certain joint resolutions from the state of Rhode Island, protesting against the cession of the public lands to the states in which they lie, and in favor of a distribution of the proceeds of the public lands among all the states in just and equitable proportions.

By general consent, these resolutions were referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. Brown resumed the floor, and continued his speech on the resolution relative to the printing of the New Jersey documents, until the expiration of the hour.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, and resumed the consideration of the treasury note bill. Mr. King continued to address the committee until near three o'clock; when he concluded by offering a substitute for the bill under consideration, which authorizes a loan of five millions of dollars.

Mr. Bond, of Ohio, next took the floor, and continued to address the committee until half past four, when the committee rose, and there being no quorum, the house adjourned.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL-ROAD COMPLETED.

It is with great gratification we learn that the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is completed, and that on Saturday last the Cars commenced running on the whole length of it. In announcing this fact, the editor of the Raleigh Register gives utterance to the overflowings of his heart in the following joyful strain:

PHIZZZ—ZZZ—ZZZ.

This is as near, as we can come in type, towards expressing the strange sound which greeted the ears of the assembled population of our city, on Saturday evening last. About 6 o'clock of that day, the first Steam Locomotive, that ever snorted amongst the hills of Crab-tree, reached the limits of our city, and was enthusiastically welcomed with every demonstration of joy. The bells rang, the artillery roared, and the people cheered. *Huzza!* HUZZA!! HUZZA!!! The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is completed, and no mistake. The passenger cars are expected here to-night, and we jolly cits can now amuse ourselves with Rail Road incidents, until the Assembly meets. "Last bell, sir, last bell! Hurry sir; hurry ma'am!"—Where's my trunk? I can't go till I see my trunk—a round top kivered with flowered paper. "All safe ma'am!—all in the baggage car." Phizz—zzz—zzz—ding, dong, bell—ding, dong, bell. "Make haste, make haste!" "Oh my! Mr. Zeigenfuss, I've dropped my bag!" "Get in, ma'am." "Gracious, you've almost jerked my calash off my head." "Please Mr. Zig"—Phizzz—clack—clack—clack—lack—lack—lack—ack—ack—ck—ck—k—k—k—*Away they go!*

Magnificent enterprize! We have now ocular demonstration of *that*, which no man would have believed, thirty years ago, to be within the compass of human power. Truly has it been said, that the last few years have unfolded more that is novel, vast and wonderful, than the whole eighteen centuries of the Christian era.

The Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road is 86 miles in length, and has been constructed altogether by individual stockholders, the state having uniformly declined embarking in the enterprize. More than usual difficulties have presented themselves in the progress of the work, over and above the *natural* obstacles, but they have all vanished before a determined purpose and never tiring energy. The whole line is now finished, is said to be admirably built, and reflects high credit on the president, engineer, assistants, and, indeed, all connected with its construction. We hail the rumbling of the first locomotive, as the glad omen of future prosperity to our city and county, and feel that we shall not be disappointed.

Correspondence of the National Intelligencer.

New York, March 10, 1840.

I remark that the Richmond Enquirer and other Van Buren newspapers, at a distance from New York, proclaim that New York state will vote for Mr. Van Buren, and all that the local elections for municipal officers are indicating such a change. I have looked at the local elections with much attention, and though they often turn upon local points, yet, as far as they indicate public sentiment upon national questions, they proclaim, with unerring certainty, that Gen. Harrison will have the 42 votes of the state. Whatever change there is, is adverse to Mr. Van Buren. The agricultural interests of the state were never so alive to politics, or so manfully resolved upon a change in the Federal Government. The strongest old Jackson counties in the state are *shivering in the wind.* Governor Seward will be re-nominated without any opposition, but, popular as he is, General Harrison will run ahead of him.

How this great city may go in the coming charter election I cannot undertake to say; for in the language of the racers, the *ponies* are not yet trotted into the field; but in the ensuing autumn, General Harrison will have the vote of the city, not by a majority of hundreds, but by a majority of thousands. Knowing the coolness with which I have hitherto surveyed our political contests, and the general accuracy of my remarks upon them, you may be surprised that I speak thus confidently of *thousands* in the city for Gen. Harrison; but I know the population, its impulses, its bent, its tone, and Gen. Harrison will win it all, its *heart* as well as its *head.* There is a General Jackson storm coming up here, and it will blow by and by in a hurricane.

New York, March 11, 1840.

No more packets reach us, and when they do they will bring few or no goods. The revenue from New York will be cut down to the lowest notch. It will be a *hard money* revenue. Ten millions of treasury notes will hardly carry the treasury through.

The political signs in Massachusetts are important. In the municipal elections, the Whigs are winning overwhelming majorities. It is now known by authority that Edward Everett declines running again for Governor, intending to spend the next winter with his family in Italy, for the benefit of their health.

The New Hampshire Election came off yesterday. The Whig party made no opposition, intending to waste no powder.

The Senate of this state have passed a bill making all the banks of the interior redeem their notes at one half of one per cent. in New York city. It will make the currency better, but may make some of the banks worse.

The proposition from Philadelphia, for the New York and Eastern banks to help the Philadelphia banks into a resumption of specie payments, seems to meet with favor in this quarter.

Outrageous.—We are informed by a gentleman from Fort Towson, that two or three weeks since, a citizen of the United States, at the head of eight or ten men, had occasion to go into Texas, for some purpose, where he came across a party of Cherokee Indians on the borders of Texas, who kept in sight of him for two or three days, without manifesting any hostility. One night, after the Cherokees had encamped, the whites stole upon them, and killed seven or eight of their number, when the Indians returned the fire, killed one or two of the whites, and then fled. The cause assigned by the commander of the whites for attacking the Indians was, that he was afraid they intended to attack him, and therefore took the start of them. If this is the true state of the case, we think the United States should punish the aggressors, and prevent, if possible, any further outrages of the kind. Our informant states that the officers and agents at Fort Towson consider it an outrageous and unprovoked murder. Will they not then have the matter investigated, and justice rendered to the Indians?

Little Rock Times.

In St. Louis, the Gazette printed in that city, remarks, that more murders have been committed there in one year, among a population of 22,000, than have been committed in Boston in 20 years, with a population of 100,000. The difference arises from the fact that in the latter city public sentiment is so decidedly against the wearing of dangerous weapons, that no respectable man will be guilty of the practice. In the western states, where the population is in progress of transition from explorers and pioneers to a settled community, the wearing of arms is almost habitual; or at least, if a man expects an altercation, he is considered justified in arming himself for it. What gentlemen do, blackguards imitate; and we are not therefore to wonder that brawls so frequently end in murder.

Despatch.

The Michigan Statesman says: "A little girl about eight years old, daughter of a widow woman residing about eight miles from Lapeer, was frightened in such a manner, on Wednesday of last week, that she died in about two hours after her fright. Her brother, a small lad, dressed himself in a dried bear skin, and chased her as she was going to a neighboring house."

"A Bill to abolish imprisonment for debt has passed the House of Representatives in Indiana by a large majority."

We are glad to learn this, and hope it will pass the Senate and become a law. One of the worst relics of a barbarous age, to which we cling with a species of superstition, is imprisonment for debt. It never should have been tolerated, and its tolerance any longer by any state is disgraceful. Imprisonment for dept confounds moral distinctions; for by punishing misfortune, it regards misfortune, and crime as synonimous. It never affords any security to the creditor; for a dishonest debtor can always defeat the creditor's intention; and if it were not tolerated, dealers would be more cautious in giving credit.

Some will insist that a debtor should be imprisoned in case of fraud. But we can see no reason for this distinction. If a fraud can be proved, let the fraudulent party be *indicted* criminally and punished for the *fraud*, not the *debt*, by fine and imprisonment. The whole *philosophy* of imprisonment for debt is included in the remark of the Indian in beholding the *jail* at Albany. When told it was for confining the Indians who did not pay the skins which they owed, he replied, "*Indian no catch skin there.*"

Empire State

Signs in western Pennsylvania.—The Harrison cause, which is in fact the people's cause, in the issue now formed, is going ahead bravely in western Pennsylvania. The Washington (Pa.) Reporter says: We hourly hear of changes in favor of the "people's candidate," every where—in every town, and neighborhood in the country, and we dare say in the state, there is a tale to tell of changes—of desertions from the spoils party, to the people's ranks. If the glorious cause continues to make such headway, Harrison will be elected by acclamation.

The opinion begins to obtain generally among all classes, that Mr. Van Buren cannot possibly be re-elected.

Virginia.—William M. Peyton, for many years a representative in the Virginia Legislature, and at the last election one of the most efficient supporters of Mr. Van Buren, has come out in favor of Gen. Harrison, and is announced as a candidate for the House of Delegates for Roanoke county.

B. G. Payne, for more than 20 years a delegate in the Virginia Legislature, for the county of Fluvanna, and one of the main pillars of the Democratic party in that state, has come out in a very able address in favor of Gen. Harrison. The county of Fluvanna gave Mr. Van Buren a majority of 250 votes in 1836, and will now give a majority in favor of Gen. Harrison.

E. Fontaine, (Conservative,) Senator from the Louisa district, has also published a powerful address in favor of Gen. Harrison!

North Carolina.—Until a few days past, we have believed that those of our friends who have counted on the vote of N. Carolina for General Harrison, were too sanguine, and we had almost despaired of seeing the old North State resume the station which she once held among the *Republican* states of the confederacy. But we are happy to be enabled to say that, from conversations which we have recently held with intelligent gentlemen from various quarters of the state, especially in the west, we have come to the conclusion that if North Carolina votes for Van Buren, it will be attributable to the lukewarmness of the Whigs themselves. That such a result will be produced by such a cause, we have too much respect for the intelligence and patriotism of the State to fear for a moment. With an able and efficient press, intelligent and popular Electors and industrious Committees of Vigilance and Correspondence, the old North State will be as surely found on the right side of the political fence as the day of election comes.

Petersburg Int.

The Hon. George Wolf, late Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and more recently Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, died suddenly at the Custom House, about 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 11th inst., in the 63d year of his age.

The Legislature of Virginia adjourned on Thursday last, after a session of 109 days, and after having passed 199 public and private acts, and a number of resolutions.

The Legislature of Maryland adjourned on Saturday last, after passing 341 acts, public and private.

THE MARKETS.

	Raleigh, March 24.		
Flour,	4 50	a	5 00
Corn,	0 50	a	0 00
Cotton,	0 7	a	0 08
	Fayetteville, March 21.		
Bacon,	00 08	a	00 07½
Beeswax,	00 23	a	00 25
Coffee,	00 12½	a	00 13½
~~Cotton,~~	~~00 0~~	a	00 08½
Corn,	00 65	a	00 60
Flaxseed,	1 00	a	1 10
Flour,	4 00	4 a	50
Feathers,	00 40		
	Wilmington, March 20.		
Flour,	7 00	a	6 00
Rice, 100 lbs.	2 75	a	3 00
Salt, bushel,	00 40	a	00 45
" sack,	0 00	a	2 00
Sugar,	00 7½	a	00 10
	Petersburg, March 21.		
Cotton,	00 06½	a	00 09½
Wheat,	0 00	a	1 00
Tobacco,	3 60	a	6 75

Obituary.

Died, in this county, on Sunday the 8th instant, after a lingering illness, Mrs. JULIA BRACKEN, consort of Dr. Julius Bracken.

Weekly Almanac.

MARCH.	Sun rises	Sun sets.	MOON'S PHASES. D. H. M.
26 Thursday,	5 53	6 7	
27 Friday,	5 52	6 8	
28 Saturday,	5 51	6 9	
29 Sunday,	5 50	6 10	
30 Monday,	5 48	6 12	
31 Tuesday	5 47	6 13	
1 Wednesday	5 46	6 14	

New 3 10 49 after.
First 10 5 52 after.
Full 17 11 15 after.
Last 26 1 26 morn

Attention!

THE TOWN COMPANY are hereby commanded to attend before the court house in Hillsborough, on Saturday, the 4th day of April next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of drill muster and court martial.

By order of the Captain,

CHS. S. WARREN, o. s.

March 18. 13—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, fifteen bushels of OATS, and a load of FODDER. Inquire at this Office.

March 11. 12—

Equity Sale.

IN pursuance of a decree of the Court of Equity, made at March Term 1840, in the case of Caswell C. Huckabee and others, I shall proceed to sell, on the 11th day of April next, before the Court House door in Hillsborough, for cash, A TRACT OF LAND on the third fork of Newhope, adjoining the lands of Nathan Marcum, Charles Trice, Sullivan Leigh, and others, known as the Robert Campbell Tract. It will be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Also, a Lot in the village of Chapel Hill.

JAMES WEBB, *C. & M.*

March 18. 13—3w

Family Flour.

THE subscribers have in store, and for sale, a good article of FAMILY FLOUR.

PARKER & NELSON.

February 19 9—

HENRY A. WISE.

A letter from Alexandria to the Boston Atlas, gives a sketch of some of the leading men in Congress. The writer speaks particularly of Henry A. Wise—a man destined to fill a yet larger space in the public eye. He says:

"HENRY A. WISE of Virginia has gained much reputation among his friends, by the course which he has pursued in relation to the New Jersey case. He has modified his manner very much of late, and is less impetuous and violent than formerly. He has adopted a bold, manly, decisive and conciliatory course, and has met with great success. As a file leader, if I may so speak, he has few equals, and no superior in the house. His voice and manner eminently fit him for that position. He is a slender man, of the medium height, his features are rather sharp and strongly marked, and his voice is particularly clear and sonorous. His hair is light, and is worn long, in the style of the day; his eyes are very large and bright, and express the character of the man very distinctly. The general appearance of his countenance is that of a man about thirty years of age, who had been too constantly devoted to difficult business for a long period; or of a man who had suffered some serious shock, in his business or family. He has an earnest, nervous, care-worn, anxious look, quite unlike the hale, bluff and jovial aspect of most men from the Old Dominion. The style of his dress is careless and indifferent, and more like that of a working merchant, than of the gentleman legislator. Mr. Wise is generally right in his positions, and rarely yields the floor to an opponent until he feels disposed. His voice can be heard in any part of the hall, and when he calls upon the Speaker in earnest, he seldom fails to secure attention. He can always be heard above the loudest din that ever rings in that hall, and when his shrill voice is distinguished, all others soon become silent. He speaks with great directness and energy, coining the words, as it were, in unmalleable metal, and driving them into your very ears. Every thing he says is bold, determined, uncompromising—there is no hesitation, and no pause in the torrent of words. He makes a proposition, and it must be accepted without modification, without reserve, or it must be directly rejected. He charges home upon his opponents, and ceases not in the fight, until he hears the cry of quarter, or until the opposing forces have fled."

How often do men mistake the love of their own opinions for the love of truth.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
Orange County.

Superior Court of Law—March Term, 1840.

Robert M'Culloch v. *Margaret M'Culloch.* } Petition for Divorce.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Margaret M'Culloch, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this state; It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for three months, that the defendant appear at the next Superior Court to be held for the county of Orange, at the court-house in Hillsborough, on the second Monday of September next, to answer, plead or demur to the petition in this case; otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken against her.

J. H. NORWOOD, *Clerk.*

Price adv. $7 00 13 3m

Notice.

To the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased.

THE subscriber is prepared to settle with the Legatees of Delilah Rhodes, deceased, they are therefore requested to come forward and receive their shares. I will no longer be responsible for interest.

GEORGE W. RHODES,
Adm'r. with the will annexed.

March 10. 12—3w

A QUANTITY of SILK-WORM EGGS, for sale by

WM. H. BROWN.

March 11. 12—

Notice.

THE subscriber, having qualified at the last February Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as Executor to the estate of JESSE MILLER, deceased, hereby requests all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment; and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENRY WHITTED, *Executor.*

March 3. 11—

Blooded Horses,

THE Imported Race Horse FLEXIBLE, and the American Race Horse TURKENQ, will stand at Wilton, Granville county, N. C. the present season, (1840) For terms, &c. see hand bills.

EDWD. H. CARTER.

Wilton, February 1840. 11—11J

Shoes! Shoes!!
PARKER & NELSON

HAVE just received
400 pair of Ladies' Shoes, assorted.
300 do. Men's do. do.
150 do. Misses' and Children's do.

ALSO,

Ladies' and Gentlemen's India Rubber Over Shoes.

October 26 84—

NO COMBINATION.

Queensware Glass, and China.

James A. Taylor,
No. 79, Street, New York,

BEGS respectfully to inform his old customers and friends, that he is now opening a complete assortment of Rich China, Cut and Plain Glass Ware, and Printed and Common Queensware, which is offered on terms to suit the state of the times.

Being entirely disconnected with any combination for the support of high prices, the subscriber will resume the manner of conducting his business, in which he was so successful some years past in the old house of T. J. Barrow & Co. and hopes to receive the support of the former patrons of his old firm. In order to afford Goods at the lowest possible rate, it will be necessary to confine all sales exclusively to Cash; or short city paper Virginia, North Carolina or Pennsylvania Funds received in payment for Goods. Merchants visiting the city, are invited to call. Orders, by letter, promptly attended to

JAMES A. TAYLOR,
79, Water St. near Old Slip

New York; March 2, 1840 12—

WILMINGTON CHRONICLE.

THE Editor of the Wilmington Chronicle, having by the fire of the 17th of January, lost all the materials of his office, on which there was no insurance, and being desirous of resuming the pulication of the paper as soon as possible, in order to enable him to do so he makes an appeal to the public for an increase of his subscription list. The political character of the Chronicle is Whig. The Editor has ever aimed, however, to diffuse what he conceives to be true political sentiments, with justice and fair-dealing towards those entertaining different opinions, and to discuss matters with a courtesy proper among all men. This will be its future course. But independently of these considerations, there is now so large a portion of the State connected with Wilmington by the ties that grow out of frequent intercourse and commercial dealings, that the newspapers of the place should have an extensive circulation.

The price of the paper was $2 50, in advance; but experience has proved that a paper cannot be afforded in Wilmington for that sum, and the subscription of the Chronicle will therefore be hereafter $3 00 in advance.

Wilmington, Jan. 30. 09—

Consigned to us For Sale,

1500 ORANGES,
8 Boxes of RAISINS,
A quantity of ALMONDS,
And a parcel of Good Family FLOUR.

The above articles will be sold at reduced prices.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

February 12. 08—

Notice.

THE Firm of R. NICHOLS & CO. was dissolved on the first day of January, 1840 by mutual consent. The business will hereafter be conducted by R. Nichols.

R. NICHOLS,
P. JONES,
CAD. JONES, Jr.

February 5. 07—

Typographical Notice.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER, who has had considerable experience in conducting a newspaper, desires to take charge of a newspaper establishment, as principal, in North *Carolina, Georgia, or Alabama*; he would have no objection to associate himself with any gentleman embarked in the Printing business in either of the States last named, as he is very anxious to plant his person permanently in Georgia or Alabama. His politics are of the Jeffersonian school, and, consequently, at war with many of the leading measures of the present Administration.

Unexceptionable testimony of good character can be adduced Address "O P Q, Hillsborough, North Carolina," postage paid.

Will the Raleigh 'Standard,' 'Register,' and 'Star,' and the papers generally in Georgia and Alabama, give this notice an insertion? By so doing they will oblige A PRINTER

Jan 25, 1840.

Choice Liquors, &c.

JUST RECEIVED from New York, and for sale by the subscriber,

Superior Cognac Brandy,
" Holland Gin,
" Jamaica Rum,
Madeira, Port, Malaga, Muscat, Claret, } Wines, of very superior quality.
London Brown Stout
Pale Ale,
Irish Whiskey,
Lemon Syrup,
Lime Juice,
Lump Sugar.

The subscriber will keep constantly on hand, for sale, well made CARRYALLS and Large and Small ROAD WAGONS.

THOS. D. CRAIN.

August 7. 82—

Confectionaries, &c.

MRS. VASSEUR has just received for sale, a Fresh Supply of the following articles:

Candies,
Soda Crackers,
Butter Crackers,
Ship Bread,
Scotch Herring,
Cocoa Nuts,
Chewing Tobacco,
A variety of Choice Segars.

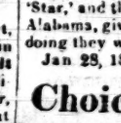
ALSO,

French Jujube Paste, good for coughs and colds.

The above articles will be found to be of excellent quality.

November 6. 85—

OCEOLA.



THIS splendid Stallion, descended from the Archie and Dion stock, will make his third stand at his own stable, near the Alamance Factory, Orange. His colts are promising, large, and well formed for service and easy keep.

MICHAEL HOLT.

February 12. 08—6w

Job Printing,

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of O. F. LONG & CO. has this day been dissolved, by mutual consent. All those indebted to the concern are respectfully requested to call upon O. F. Long and close their accounts, either by cash or bond. He may generally be found at their old stand, now occupied by James Webb jr. & Co.

O. F. LONG,
JAMES WEBB, Jr.

January 1. 03—

New Firm.

THE subscribers having purchased the entire stock of O. F. Long & Co. will continue the mercantile business at their old stand, under the style of JAMES WEBB, Jr. & CO. They hope, by close attention to business and moderate prices, still to merit and receive the same liberal share of public patronage which has been heretofore so generously extended towards the late firm of O. F. Long & Co.

JAMES WEBB, Jr.
O. F. LONG,
JOHN H. WEBB.

January 1. 03—

CALM RETREAT
Female Academy.

THIS institution has been in successful operation for two sessions, under the management of Miss SPENCER, a young lady of superior qualifications, from the North, and she has given universal satisfaction to all, as well pupils as parents and guardians, who have favored her with their patronage. The Academy is situated in Caswell county, N C. five miles south of Brown's Store, in a healthy and a very retired situation, and affords every facility for a thorough and accomplished female education, and is entirely worthy of the attention of those who may wish their daughters educated in a very superior style.

The following are the terms:

The first class embraces Authography, Penmanship and Reading, $5 per session of five months.

2d Class—English Grammar, Geography, with the use of the Maps, and Arithmetic, $7 50.

3d Class—Embracing the higher branches of English Literature, $8 50.

For Drawing, Painting, and the various kinds of Ornamental Needle-work, $8 additional.

The next session will commence on the 3d of February.

The subscriber is prepared to accommodate any number of young ladies with good board, at $6 per month. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at from 4 to $6 per month.

Letters addressed to the subscriber, Brown's Store, Caswell county, N. C. upon the subject of the Academy, will meet with prompt attention.

ANTHONY WILLIAMSON.

January 14. 93—3wcow

☞ The Raleigh Star and Standard will insert every other week for three weeks, and forward their accounts to the subscriber

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NEW WATCHES,
Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

Lemuel Lynch,

respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has just received an elegant assortment, consisting, in part, of the following articles:

Gentlemens' Gold LEVERS, plain and extra jeweled.
Ladies' ditto.
Silver Levers, English and French Watches.
Long-linked Gold Watch Chains, with and without seals.
Fine Gold Guard Chains.
Gold Seals and Keys.
Miniature Cases.
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings, and Ear Rings.
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings.
Silver ever-pointed Pencil Cases.
Silver Spectacles, plated and steel, assorted.
Butter Knives, and Gold Collar Buttons.
Silver, Steel, and Gilt Watch Chains and Keys.
Shell and Tin Musick Boxes.
Fine Rodgers' and Wostenholm's Knives and Scissors, of the best quality.
Silver Thimbles, Money Purses, and Pocket Books.
Silver and Gilt Pens, Tooth and Hair Brushes.
Silver Plated Candle Sticks, Snuffers and Trays.
Brittannia Ware, Mantle Clocks, and Pistols.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of watch materials, he is prepared to repair watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case twelve months. Orders punctually attended to.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Notice.

I WOULD respectfully request those indebted to me to call and settle their accounts.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

October 23. 93—

Cast Iron Ploughs.

STEPHEN MOORE has on hand for sale, PLOUGHS of various sizes, with extra Points, &c. from the factory of C. H. Richmond, near Milton, N. C.

The following certificates will show the estimation in which they are held by some of our best farmers.

CERTIFICATES.

We have, for the last six or eight years been using the Cast Iron Plough, introduced into this state and Virginia by *Avery & Richmond*, and have no hesitation in saying, that we consider it superior to any other in use in our country, for its easy draught, facility of turning the soil, and its general utility as to performance, and the small expense of the cast point, which we think preferable, on account of its convenience and trifling cost, to any other kind of point we have ever used.

WARNER M LEWIS, Caswell county.
STEPHEN DOBSON, do do
GEO. W. JEFFREYS, Person do
WILLIAM IRVINE, do do

I have for several years been in the habit of using the above Ploughs, and have no hesitation in saying, that they answer my purpose exceedingly well.

THOMAS M'GEHEE, Person county.

October 19. 92—

Orchard Grass Seed,
For Sale by
JOHN MORROW.

Clover Garden, Orange, January 7. 03—2m

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

WE beg leave to tender our thanks to our friends and patrons, for the very liberal encouragement received at their hands, and hope, by diligent attention to business, and with a good assortment of Goods at low prices, still to receive a portion of their patronage.

OUR STOCK COMPRISES

Superior wool dyed Black CLOTHS.
Do. do. Blue do.
Do. do. Brown do.
Invisible Green do.
Grey do.
Oxford Mixed Cloths, for Over Coats
Drab do. do.
Pilot do. do.
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans,
Plaid and Plain Linseys and Kerseys,
White, Red, Yellow and Green Flannels,
Whitney and Duffle Blankets,
Green Mackinaw and Colored ditto.
French and English Merinos,
French, English and American Prints,
Muslin de Lain, Circassians,
Black Satin Levantine,
Black and Blue-black Bombazines,
Black Italian Lustring, Gro de Rhyne, Gro de Swiss, Pou de soi, and Mationa SILKS,
French worked Capes and Collars,
Broche, Thibet, and French Blanket Shawls,
Thibet Wool, Chinelle, and Prussian Handkerchiefs,
Bonnet Ribbons, Laces, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Hardware and Cuttlery,
Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware,
Hats, Fur, Cloth, and Seal Caps,
Turkey Red and Cotton Yarn,
Castings, Collins' and Hunt's Cast Steel Axes,
Molasses, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Coffee,
Sperm and Tallow Candles,
Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass,
White Lead, &c. &c. &c.

And many other articles too numerous to mention. *CALL AND SEE.*

PARKER & NELSON.

October 29. 94—

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
Person County.

In Equity—Fall Term, 1839.

John Vanhook
vs.
Augustin Vanhook, administrator, and Otaway B Rogers

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Otaway B. Rogers is not an inhabitant of this state: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder for six weeks, for the said Otaway B. Rogers to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the said county of Person, at the court house in the town of Roxborough, on the seventh Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer or demur, or the bill will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to him.

JOHN BRADSHER, C. M. E.

Price Adv. $4 50 —03

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
Hillsborough Recorder,
PUBLISHED BY D. HEARTT.

SINCE the enlargement of the Recorder, considerable accessions have been made to the subscription list, and the Editor has been encouraged to hope that he was about to receive such an amount of patronage as would not only compensate him for his arduous and unceasing labors, but enable him further to improve the appearance and add to the usefulness of his paper. But to realize this hope, the active assistance of his friends is required. He has perfect confidence in the justice of the cause and the soundness of the principles which he advocates; and having truth for his polar star, he has neither wavered nor faltered, even in the darkest hour. He believes that the entire Whig party are actuated by the same purity of motive, and in their determination to preserve undiminished their high privileges, are animated by a zeal not less fervent than his own. The rich legacy which was won for us by the active hands and strong arms of the Whigs of the Revolution, the Whigs of the present day know can be preserved only by untiring watchfulness and jealous guardianship. Unity of principle and feeling is calculated to produce unity of action; the Editor of the Recorder therefore trusts, that all true-hearted Whigs will co operate with him, by assisting in the extension of the circulation of his paper.

Those of his fellow citizens who differ with the Editor on some of the questions of general policy, are assured that in the discussion of all political subjects, he will endeavor to to constrain himself to

"Nothing to extenuate,
Nor set down aught in malice,"

but in truth and soberness to do justice to all parties. A large portion of the columns of the Recorder will be devoted to entertaining Miscellany, Moral Essays, Agriculture, and articles of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence; and amid this variety it is hoped that all will find matter to amuse and instruct.

The terms of subscription to the Recorder are as heretofore—two dollars and fifty cents in advance, or three dollars at the end of the year.

July 2. 77—

GOELICK'S
Matchless Sanative.

THIS invaluable Medicine, which has performed astonishing cures in the Consumption, and other diseases of the liver, is kept constantly for sale by the subscriber, at Hartshorn Post Office, Orange county.

HENRY FOGLEMAN.

March 13. 11—61

Moffat's Life Pills,
AND
PHŒNIX BITTERS.

WHO WANTS BETTER EVIDENCE?—I would refer the reading public to the numerous voluntary letters published recently in the Good Samaritan, relative to the happy and beneficial effects of the administration of

Moffat's Life Pills & Phœnix Bitters.

Those who have perused the letters above referred to, will observe that in almst every case they attest the fact that no inconvenience of any sort attends the taking of these medicines, in ordinary case, but that the patient, without feeling their operation, is universally left in a stronger and better state of health than was experienced previous to being afflicted with disease; and in all cases of acute suffering, great relief is obtained in a few hours, and a cure is generally effected in two or three days.

In cases of FEVER of every description, and all bilious affections, it is unnecessary for me to say aught, as I believe the LIFE MEDICINES are now universally admitted to be the most speedy and effectual cure extant in all diseases of that class.

The LIFE MEDICINES are also a most excellent relief in affections of the Liver and Bowels, as has been proved in hundreds of cases where patients have come forward and requested that their experience in taking them might be published for the benefit of others. In their operations in such cases, they restore the tone of the stomach, strengthen the digestive organs, and invigorate the general functions of the whole body, and thus become to both sexes (for they are perfectly adapted to each) an invaluable means of preventing disease and restoring health.

In affections of the head, whether accompanied with pain and giddiness, or marked by the grievous calamity of impaired mental energy; in palpitations of the heart, flatulence, loss of appetite and strength, and the multiplied symptoms of disordered digestion, the LIFE MEDICINES will be found to possess the most salutary efficacy.

Constitutions relaxed, weak, or decayed, in men or women, are under the immediate influence of the LIFE MEDICINES. Old coughs, asthmas, and consumptive habits, are soon relieved and speedily cured. Poverty of blood, and emaciated limbs, will ere long meet the happiest change; the chill watery flu d will become rich and balsamic, and the limbs be covered with flesh, firm and healthy.

Nervous disorders of every kind, and from whatever cause arising, fly before the effects of the LIFE MEDICINES, and all that train of sinkings, anxieties and tremors, which so dreadfully affect the weak, the sedentary, and the delicate, will in a short time be succeeded by cheerfulness, and every presage of health.

For weakness, deficiency of natural strength and relaxation of the vessels, by too frequent indulgence of the passions, this medicine is a safe, certain, and invaluable remedy.

Those who have long resided in hot climates and are languid and relaxed in their whole system, may take the LIFE MEDICINES with the happiest effects; and persons removing to the southern states or West Indies cannot store a more important article of health and life.

The following cases are among the most recent cures effected, and gratefully acknowledged by the persons benefited:

Case of Jacob C. Hunt, New Windsor, Orange county, N Y.—A dreadful tumor destroyed nearly the whole of his face, nose and jaw. Experienced quick relief from the use of the Life Medicines, and in less than three months was entirely cured. [Case reported, with a wood engraving in a new pamphlet now in press.]

Case of Thomas Purcel, sen. 84 years of age; was afflicted 18 years with swellings in his legs; was entirely cured by taking 42 pills in three weeks.

Case of John Daulton, Aberdeen, Ohio; rheumatism five years, is entirely cured. Has used the LIFE MEDICINES for worms in children, and found them a sovereign remedy.

Case of Lewis Austin; periodical sick headache, always relieved by a small dose; now entirely free from it.

Case of Adon Ames—cured of a most inveterate and obstinate dyspepsia, and general debility.

Case of Adah Adams, Windsor, Ohio; rheumatism, gravel, liver affections, and general nervous debility, had been confined seven years—was raised from her bed by taking one box of pills and a bottle of bitters—a most extraordinary cure. She is now a very healthy and robust woman; attested by her husband, Shubel Adams.

Case of Mrs. Badger, wife of Joseph Badger, nearly similar to above—result the same.

Case of Susan Goodarant, a young unmarried woman, subject to ill health several years, a small course of the Life Medicines entirely restored her; is now hale and healthy.

Case of Miss Thomas, daughter of Eli Thomas; cough and symptoms of consumption, cured in four weeks. Her sister cured of a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism in one *week!*

Case of S. Colvin; cured of a severe attack of scarlet fever in a few days by the Life Medicines.

Case of Harriet Twogood, Salina, N. Y., was in a very low state of health a year and a half, did not expect to recover. Miss T. is now able to walk about, and is rapidly recovering both health and strength.

Case of Benjamin J. Tucker; severe case of Fever and Ague, cured in a very short space of time. Directions followed strictly.

Case of Amos Davis; affection of the liver; after trying doctor's remedies in vain for a long time, was cured by the Life Medicines without trouble.

Extraordinary case of Lyman Pratt, who was afflicted with Phthisic twenty years, effected a perfect cure in twenty four hours by the use of the Life Medicines.

Thousands of persons afflicted in like manner, have, by a judicious use of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS, been restored to the enjoyment of all the comforts of life. The Bitters are pleasant to the taste and smell, gently astringe the fibres of the stomach, and give that proper tensity which a good digestion requires. As nothing can be better adapted to help and nourish the constitution, so there is nothing more generally acknowledged to be peculiarly efficacious in all inward wastings, loss of appetite, indigestion, depression of spirits, trembling or shaking of the hands and limbs, obstinate coughs, shortness of breath, or consumptive habits.

The Life Medicines possess wonderful efficacy in all nervous disorders, fits, headaches, weaknesses, heaviness and lowness of spirits, dimness of sight, confused thoughts wandering of the mind, vapours and melancholy, and all kinds of hysterics complaints, are gradually removed by their use. In sickness of the stomach, flatulencies or obstruction, they are safe and powerful, and as a purifier of the blood they have not their equal in the world.

For additional particulars of the above medicines, see Moffat's "Good Samaritan," a copy of which accompanies the medicine; a copy can always be obtained of the different agents who have the medicines for sale.

All post paid letters will receive immediate attention.

Prepared and sold by WM. B. MOFFAT, 375 Broadway, New York. A liberal deduction made to those who purchase to sell again.

AGENTS.—The Life Medicines may also be had of any of the principal Druggists in every town throughout the United States and the Canadas. Ask for Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters; and be sure that a fac simile of John Moffat's signature is upon the label of each bottle of Bitters or box of Pills.

☞ These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, *Agent.*

December 20. 03—

Brandreth's Pills.

A VEGETABLE and Universal Medicine proved by the experience of thousands to be, when properly persevered with, a CERTAIN cure in every form of the ONLY ONE DISEASE, all having the same origin, and invariably arise from the UNIVERSAL ROOT of all disease, namely IMPURITY or IMPERFECT circulation of the BLOOD.

In a period of little more than three years in the U. S. they have restored to a state of health and enjoyment over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND persons, who were given over as incurable by physicians of the first rank and standing, and in many cases when every other remedy had been resorted to in vain.

In all cases of Pain or Weakness, whether it be chronic or recent, whether it be deafness or pain in the side, whether it arise from constitutional or from some immediate cause, whether it be from internal or external injury, it will be cured by persevering in the use of these Pills.

This principle of purging with Brandreth's Pills, removes nothing but the useless and decayed particles from the body—the morbid and corrupt humors of the blood, those humors which cause disease—they impede the functions of the liver when they settle upon that organ, and which, when they settle upon the muscles, produce rheumatism; or upon the nerves, produce gout; or upon the lungs, produce consumption; or upon the intestines, costiveness; or upon the lining of the blood vessels, apoplexy and paralysis, and all the train of disorders so melancholy to the sufferer and all who behold them.

Yes, purging these humors from the body is the true cure for all these complaints, and every other form of disease. This is no mere assertion—it is a demonstrable truth, and each day it is extending itself; far and wide it is becoming known, and more and more appreciated.

The cure by purging may more depend upon the laws which produce sweetness or purity, than may be generally imagined. Whatever tends to stagnate, will produce sickness, because it tends to putrefaction; therefore the necessity of constant exercise is seen.

When constant exercise cannot be used from ANY CAUSE, the occasional use of OPENING MEDICINE is ABSOLUTELY required. Thus the conduits of the blood, the fountain of life, are kept free from those impurities which would prevent its steady current ministering health. Thus morbid humors are prevented from becoming mixed with it. It is nature which is thus assisted through the *means* and *outlets* which she has provided for herself.

Dr. BRANDRETH's Office in Virginia, is
195 MAIN STREET, RICHMOND,
Near the Old Market.
Where the Pills can be obtained at 25 cents per box, with full directions.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Brandreth's Pills:

Dennis Heartt, Hillsborough.
Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough.
Hargrave, Gaither & Co. Lexington.
Joseph A. Sirelluff, Midway, Davidson.
James B. M'Dade, Chapel Hill.

December 3 99—13m

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S
Invaluable OINTMENT,
FOR THE CURE OF
External Diseases, viz:

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflamations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Biles, Whitlows—and a most effectual remedy for the removal of Corns,

Also, Beckwith's Anti-Dispeptic Pills,

FOR SALE BY
ALLEN PARKS.

September 8. 35—

THE HIGH BRED HORSE
Arabian Sheik,

WILL stand the ensuing season at Hillsborough, and at other places in Orange. Particulars will be made known in bills.

JAS. TURNER.

January 7. 03—

SALT.

THE subscribers have just received a quantity of Liverpool and Ground Allum SALT, for sale by the sack or bushel.

PARKER & NELSON.

September 4. 86—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
BY DENNIS HEARTT,
AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, OR TWO DOLLARS FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded—And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Court advertisements twenty-five per cent higher. A deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.